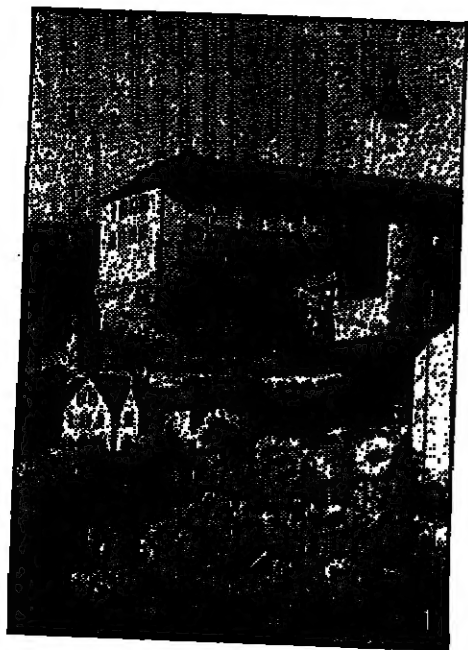


Routes to tour in Germany

The Castle Route



German roads will get you there. But why miss the sights by heading straight down the autobahn at 80? Holiday routes have been arranged not only to ensure unforgettable memories but also to make up an idea for a holiday in itself. How about a tour of German castles?

The Castle Route is 200 miles long. It runs from Mannheim, an industrial city on the Rhine with an impressive Baroque castle of its own, to Nürnberg, the capital of Bavarian Franconia. The tour should take you three days or so. We recommend taking a look at 27 castles en route and seeing for yourself what Germany must have looked like in the Middle Ages. The mediaeval town of Rothenburg ob der Tauber is intact and unspoilt. Heidelberg is still the city of the Student Prince. In Nürnberg you really must not miss the Albrecht Dürer House.

Come and see for yourself the German Middle Ages. The Castle Route will be your guide.

- 1 Gündelsheim/Neckar
- 2 Heidelberg
- 3 Nürnberg
- 4 Rothenburg/Tauber



DZT DEUTSCHE ZENTRALE FÜR TOURISMUS EV.
Beethovenstrasse 59, D-8000 Frankfurt/M.



The German Tribune



9 October 1983
second year - No. 1103 - By air

C 20725 C
ISSN 0016-8858

Genscher tells Moscow to accept Geneva proposals

Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has reiterated his plea to the Kremlin to take up the Western proposals at the Geneva summit on medium-range missiles. Addressing the UN General Assembly, Genscher made no mention of Gorbachev's latest statement — for reasons, he failed to see it as a direct reply to President Reagan's address to the General Assembly and to the US. Genscher's latest Geneva proposals, he felt the statement was in more for domestic consumption than for attention by Western public opinion.

Such, he will have reasoned, it is to be expected. And in this assumption, he will have hit the nail on the head.

IN THIS ISSUE

- WORLD AFFAIRS Page 2
Final Europe troop-out talks, forgotten negotiations
- DEFENCE Page 8
Facts of life force in IMF role
- ENVIRONMENT Page 10
Higher waste-disposal levels approved
- SCIENCE Page 13
Space is risky, especially some places
- EVENTS Page 14
German at the court of mandarins

UN of the two German states, was in keeping with the line consistently taken by the Bonn government and its predecessors.

One of its keynotes was the declared intention of continuing the course of cooperation and détente, is worth noting that Bonn continues to use the term "détente" whereas it seems to have been expunged from US political vocabulary for the time being.

Another was the express emphasis that recognition of Soviet security interests was accompanied by a demand for acknowledgement of the West's need for security.

"A Soviet monopoly in land-based medium-range missiles," he noted in this connection, "is something we cannot accept."

This is an outlook Bonn has long and consistently held. It makes Bonn government policy predictable in every way.

That is a point Moscow ought to be prepared to acknowledge and to honour, as a majority of the Community of nations has seen fit to do.

Herr Genscher was given more than polite applause by the General Assembly.

Removal of border death-strip weapons 'marks no change'

The news that automatic shrapnel guns on the GDR's side of its border with the Federal Republic were being dismantled sounded sensational. There were hopes it might mark the beginning of a less inhuman division of the country. But such hopes were sadly mistaken.

The unusual way in which the news



Bonn Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher (right) with American Secretary of State George Shultz. They were in New York for the opening of the United Nations general assembly, where Genscher made a speech. (Photo: dpu)

bly for repeatedly using the terms "cooperation" and "détente."

He did so not merely in respect of East-West ties but also with a view to relations between North and South and in his plea not to transfer the clash between the two major military blocs to the Third World.

His address was thus very much in keeping with the anniversary on which it was made. It well deserved to be read carefully in Moscow in particular: read, appreciated and borne in mind.

Dietrich Möller
(Rheinische Post, 30 September 1983)

Kohl prepares his brief on missiles issue

Bonn Chancellor Helmut Kohl wants the Bundestag to endorse the stationing of Pershing 2 and Cruise missiles in Germany in a debate on 21 November.

The Social Democrats are already opposed to the idea. They feel it would be wrong to reach a decision on the missiles as long as the Geneva talks are still in progress.

Yet stationing them is part of the Nato plan of action drawn up in 1979, when Social Democrats Helmut Schmidt and Hans Apel were respectively Chancellor and Defence Minister in Bonn.

So the Opposition may find the former Chancellor and his Defence Minister called in evidence against it, as it were.

The timing is not alone in being controversial. Doubts have been voiced whether a mere majority vote in the Bundestag would be sufficient to justify stationing the new missiles in Germany.

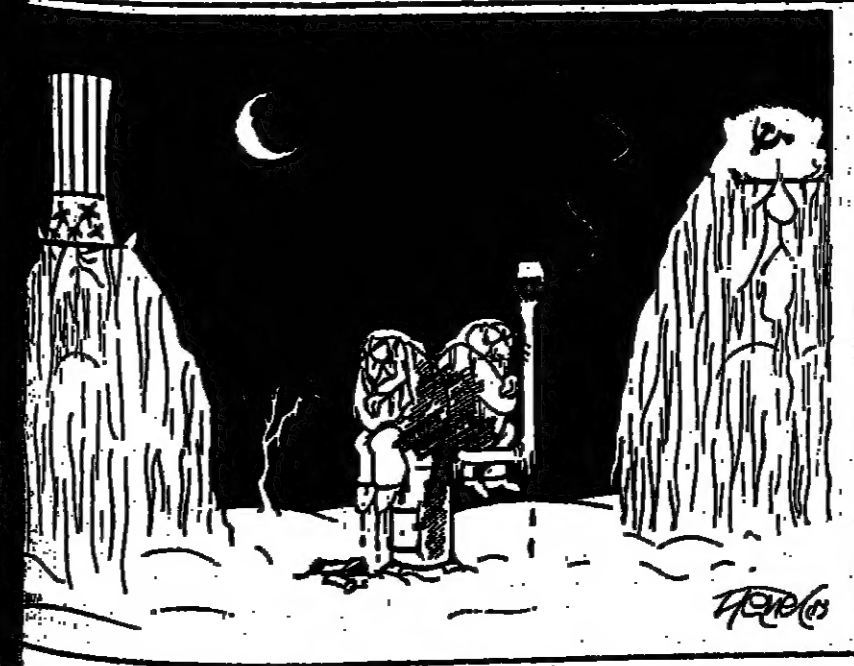
Some call for legislation, others for a constitutional amendment. Root-and-branch opponents of "missile modernisation" argue that there can be no legal basis, merely an obligation to offer resistance.

So the clashes have only just begun. They will grow more heated, especially outside Parliament. That is why it is all the more important for the Bundestag to stand by the original concept.

So far Nato and Bonn have stood by the dual-track policy of arms limitation talks and missile modernisation.

It is a matter not only of urging both Moscow and Washington to come to terms but also of being prepared to take appropriate action if the talks break down.

Siegfried Maruhn
(Westdeutsche Allgemeine, 1 October 1983)



The German-German thaw.
(Cartoon: Hanel/Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger)

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 29 September 1983)

WORLD AFFAIRS

Central Europe troop-cut talks,
the forgotten negotiations

Mutual balanced force reduction, or troop cuts in Central Europe, is an idea that has been going the rounds for 24 years. The MBFR talks in Vienna have been under way for the past 10.

Tangible results have yet to occur for people in Europe despite talks held by Nato and Warsaw Pact countries at the Hofburg in the Austrian capital since 30 October 1973.

The troops in line for cuts are those stationed in the Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg in the West and in the GDR, Poland and Czechoslovakia in the East.

They include both these countries' own armed forces and allied troops stationed there, such as British and Canadian, US and Soviet troops.

MBFR terms of reference apply only to land and air forces, not to marines, border guards or paramilitary units. The arms and equipment of such forces are not at issue either.

France is not represented at the talks, but its forces in Germany are tacitly included in the MBFR terms of reference.

The idea originated with a November 1959 proposal by Helmut Schmidt, in those days a young Social Democrat Bonn MP, for a policy aimed at establishing an arms limitation and control zone in Central Europe.

In those days it was a novel idea that broke with a taboo in post-war Europe in viewing arms limitation in Central Europe separately from the German Question.

It no longer linked readiness to make troop cuts with the demand for progress toward German reunification.

Useful and fascinating though the consent was, a further 14 years were to elapse until East and West by dint of joint endeavour came to terms on the legacy of the Second World War such as would pave the way for talks on arms limitation in Europe.

In other words, the political groundwork had first to be laid before talks about troop strengths could be held, including US readiness to recognise the Soviet Union as its superpower equal.

This groundwork also included a conscious decision by Bonn to come to terms with the division of Europe, and Germany, as an established fact acknowledged in treaties.

The one was laid by President Nixon and Secretary of State Kissinger, especially in the Salt talks with the Soviet Union; the other by the Ostpolitik of the Social and Free Democratic coalition in Bonn.

What then happened came as a surprise. In 1973 the Soviet Union entered the MBFR talks with aggressive, offensive political objectives, whereas the West from the outset went on to the defensive.

The Kremlin pursued three main aims: to establish that a balance already existed in the MBFR area, to prevent the Federal Republic from gaining too great a military clout by Soviet standards and to reduce the American military presence in Europe so as to loosen the ties between North America and Western Europe.

The Atlantic alliance in contrast was faced by the temptation felt by a number of Nato countries to reduce troop strengths unilaterally.

Above all, there was the danger of a unilateral reduction in the number of US troops stationed in Europe, a proposal long associated with the name of Senator Mike Mansfield.

So Nato governments used the East-West talks first and foremost as a means of enforcing discipline within the alliance.

Only secondarily were they interested in ending the troop strength superiority they felt Eastern MBFR countries enjoyed, especially the Soviet Union, and in then striking a balance at a perceptibly lower level.

This complete contrast in the two sides' negotiating positions found visible expression in the data dispute. It remains unresolved and keenly contested by arms control experts civilian and military on both sides.

According to Western estimates the Warsaw Pact has about 150,000 more men stationed in the MBFR area than it has so far admitted to.

The Kremlin with its pathological inclination toward secrecy has greatly aided those in the West who have talked in terms of troop cuts but never seriously considered coming to terms with the Russians on force reductions of any relevance for military security.

The East did not see fit to reply to the estimates submitted by the West until

three years after the Vienna talks had begun.

It claimed in 1976 there were land and air forces in the Warsaw Pact countries totalling 987,300 men, including 805,000 members of the land forces.

These figures differ considerably from Western estimates of East Bloc troop strengths. According to the West the Warsaw Pact has 1,163,000 men under arms in the countries in question, including 972,000 members of the land forces.

Bids to free the MBFR talks from the trammels of the data debate by means of accompanying measures have so far been to no avail.

These are mainly envisaged as advance notice of manoeuvres and limitation of their size and the like.

They are ideas borrowed from the Helsinki CSCE debate and aimed mainly at reducing mistrust, fostering political confidence-building and alleviating fears of a surprise attack.

But such ideas, put forward by the West since 1979, have failed to make headway, and unless all the signs are misleading the same fate lies in store for the latest ideas submitted by the experts.

In place of agreement on initial data they now envisage a procedure by which both sides initially reduce their

Reagan brings new impetus to
Geneva bargaining table

President Reagan, under pressure from the Bonn government, among others, has given the Geneva talks on medium-range missiles a fresh stimulus. They had been merely marking time.

His foremost and most interesting concession is that America no longer insists on establishing an on-the-spot counterweight to Soviet nuclear weapons in Europe.

Providing the Russians were to agree to a worldwide limitation and reduction in intermediate-range nuclear forces America, he said, would not seek to station missiles in Europe to strike a balance with the entire Soviet arsenal.

This formula, which it is now up to the US and Soviet negotiators in Geneva to sound out, is deliberately couched in vague terms.

It is primarily aimed at the Soviet SS-20 arsenal in Asia and intended to oblige Moscow, which has constantly refused to negotiate on its missile launching pads in Asia at Geneva.

Theoretically, President Reagan's formula even allows of a more generous interpretation. It could be taken to mean that the Soviet Union was tacitly being allowed to retain a missile advantage in Asia in return for dropping its constant clamour for the British and French missiles to be included in the Geneva talks.

America has no intention of renouncing its right to station medium-range nuclear missiles in the Far East but it does not necessarily propose to implement this right.

Does this mean Mr Reagan has pushed open a back door to compromise? Despite the latest American proposals that isn't the way it looks.

The Soviet Union has not made play with British and French missiles for their own sake; its clear aim has been to block the stationing of any new US missiles in Europe.

That is an unacceptable state of affairs for both the United States and its allies, and Mr Reagan's latest proposal leaves no doubt on this score.

So the gap between the sides' negotiating positions remains a gaping chasm. Once only, in July 1982 when the Geneva 'walk in the woods' compromise was mooted, has it looked as though Moscow wanted to allow the West to station at least a limited number of new US missiles in Western Europe.

But the Kremlin's attitude has since grown steadily tougher. The Soviet news agency, dismissed the Reagan proposal even before its details were formally announced as "smelling strongly of the old and hated pseudo-zero option."

Might the Geneva talks nonetheless end in compromise? Fundamental differences cannot be bridged by purely technical concessions.

There is a popular call for the world powers to show greater mobility in Geneva, but bridges are not built by moving to and fro on either side of the river.

There has been no lack of movement

troop strength to 900,000 and embark on verification. This, it is argued, would East to eliminate the imbalance which it continues to maintain without having owned up to conference table.

It is, moreover, doubtful whether the Soviet Union would really be unhindered on-the-spot Western military men would too keen on the idea either.

Preparations will shortly Stockholm for the Confidence-and-Measures and Disarmament Conference. It dates back to a French taken up and approved by the review conference in Madrid.

Initially aimed at further confidence-building measures by the terms of the 1975 Helsinki Accords.

These existing confidence measures include voluntary notification of major military movements and the exchange of messages.

They are to be joined by measures that will no longer be binding, militarily significant.

They are also to extend to Europe, from the Atlantic to the field to the play instead of this project should hold prospects of success than talks in Vienna.

Merging the MBFR with Stockholm conference would even better idea.

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 28 Sept.)

of this kind in Moscow, Washington either.

What America continues to do is something entirely different; it is with a political outlook to make the Kremlin feel cooperation in Washington was worthwhile.

In the past Washington has too prone to resort to strong sporadic actions: wheat shipments, arms control, arms ban on political communication.

There has always been the intensified arms built-up and of economic sanctions being imposed.

These may worry Moscow, are hardly designed to establish a minimum of confidence needed by Mr Andropov and his associates.

True, the Russians bear responsibility for shaking the conditions of confidence on which ties must be based.

Their all-out arms build-up on this count.

Continued on page 2

The German Tribune

Friedrich Beukow Verlag GmbH, 28 Hamburg 78, Tel.: 22 55 1 Telex: 20-1275

Editor-in-Chief: Otto Helms Editor: Axel Böhm English language sub-editor: Simon Burt Editor Manager: Georgine Pöschke

Advertising rates list No. 15 Annual subscription DM 45

Printed by Druck- und Verlagsanstalt Bremen-Harlesdorf. Distributed in the USA by M.A. Publications, Inc. 840 West 24th Street, New York 10011.

All articles which THE GERMAN TRIBUNE publishes in cooperation with the advertising agencies of the Federal Republic of Germany are complete translations of the original and may be used without restriction.

In all correspondence please quote the number which appears on the upper left margin, above your address

HOME AFFAIRS

Unfulfilled economic hopes dash
CDU chances in State polls

State elections in Hesse and Bremen came as a rude awakening for Helmut Kohl. The SPD made gains in both.

Results show that the voters expect more of the government's economic policy. Although these were only elections, they did reflect the national mood. Chancellor Kohl does not like this.

He says unpopular austerity measures are the main reason for the CDU's loss. He does not try to put a gloss on repeating the old truism that a general election win is usually followed by a slump in State elections.

Hesse, it was no lightweight who ousted the caretaker Prime Minister, Holger Börner (SPD). The challenge was the popular mayor of Frankfurt, Walter Wallmann.

Before, the CDU had also failed to win in Bremen.

They are also to extend to Europe, from the Atlantic to the field to the play instead of this project should hold prospects of success than talks in Vienna.

Merging the MBFR with Stockholm conference would even better idea.

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 28 Sept.)

of this kind in Moscow, Washington either.

What America continues to do is something entirely different; it is with a political outlook to make the Kremlin feel cooperation in Washington was worthwhile.

In the past Washington has too prone to resort to strong sporadic actions: wheat shipments, arms control, arms ban on political communication.

There has always been the intensified arms built-up and of economic sanctions being imposed.

These may worry Moscow, are hardly designed to establish a minimum of confidence needed by Mr Andropov and his associates.

True, the Russians bear responsibility for shaking the conditions of confidence on which ties must be based.

Their all-out arms build-up on this count.

Continued on page 2

The German Tribune

Friedrich Beukow Verlag GmbH, 28 Hamburg 78, Tel.: 22 55 1 Telex: 20-1275

Editor-in-Chief: Otto Helms Editor: Axel Böhm English language sub-editor: Simon Burt Editor Manager: Georgine Pöschke

Advertising rates list No. 15 Annual subscription DM 45

Printed by Druck- und Verlagsanstalt Bremen-Harlesdorf. Distributed in the USA by M.A. Publications, Inc. 840 West 24th Street, New York 10011.

All articles which THE GERMAN TRIBUNE publishes in cooperation with the advertising agencies of the Federal Republic of Germany are complete translations of the original and may be used without restriction.

In all correspondence please quote the number which appears on the upper left margin, above your address

ed to topple the SPD in Hesse. Then they laid the blame on the popularity of Helmut Schmidt and sympathy over the way he had been toppled from power in Bonn. Schmidt campaigned actively in that election.

They can't blame Schmidt this time. So the result is a bitter one.

Hesse's Social Democrats used none of the national issues in their campaign. Börner was spared having to deal with any of the national problems that have aroused the public's emotions. He said nothing about the deployment of new missiles and steered clear of security issues in general.

He did not need to say anything about the nation's economic problems, unemployment, cutbacks in social welfare, and the steel, coal and shipyard crises. It is not his Bonn's business to deal with these matters.

Issues that once caused the Hesse SPD problems such as nuclear waste processing and the extra runway for Frankfurt airport are problem no longer.

Börner was therefore able to concentrate entirely on what had become his leitmotif: to get a clear majority in the Hesse assembly (no one at the moment can claim an absolute majority of seats).

Hesse is economically better off than most other states and has been a Social Democratic bastion for 37 years.

But Börner failed. He remains the caretaker prime minister with limited powers, more or less a man on probation who has to corner majorities on each individual issue.

Wallmann, a conciliatory man, fought the contest on personalities. He did not benefit from any bonus in Bonn. The disenchanted with Bonn's austerity policy was a handicap.

He neither can build an absolute majority with the help of a coalition partner nor prevent a SPD-Green coalition, which is theoretically still possible.

The Free Democrats owe their return to the State assembly not to the voters' fascination with the liberals but to a miscalculation of the CDU.

The CDU's gave a kiss of life by urging the electorate to support the FDP. Without this the FDP would have suffered the same defeat in Hesse as in Bremen, where they were heaved out of the assembly.

But an FDP fiasco in Hesse could have shaken the very foundations of the coalition in Bonn. Wallmann's sacrifice paid off in Bonn.

But if the FDP survives below the national level only by CDU charity it will

Continued on page 2

The German Tribune

Friedrich Beukow Verlag GmbH, 28 Hamburg 78, Tel.: 22 55 1 Telex: 20-1275

Editor-in-Chief: Otto Helms Editor: Axel Böhm English language sub-editor: Simon Burt Editor Manager: Georgine Pöschke

Advertising rates list No. 15 Annual subscription DM 45

Printed by Druck- und Verlagsanstalt Bremen-Harlesdorf. Distributed in the USA by M.A. Publications, Inc. 840 West 24th Street, New York 10011.

All articles which THE GERMAN TRIBUNE publishes in cooperation with the advertising agencies of the Federal Republic of Germany are complete translations of the original and may be used without restriction.

In all correspondence please quote the number which appears on the upper left margin, above your address



A jubilant Börner after the Hesse election. (Photo: dpa)

It is not this but another, more important, weakness that an analysis of Kohl's policy shows: lack of leadership.

The Chancellor took office without a great stock of ideas. All he brought was a pragmatic work concept.

Helmut Kohl made a point of maintaining continuity in his foreign policy and his *Deutschlandpolitik*, which boosted his international image.

But there were no sweeping vistas in his austerity policy, the cutbacks in social security and his economic concepts that were supposed to have been the essence of the vaunted about-turn.

The public disputes over the right approach between the top men of the coalition fueled the impression of Kohl's indecisiveness and detracted from his image.

The disappointment with Kohl is most noticeable within his own party and its sympathisers.

Much of what he does differs from former Chancellor Schmidt's policy only in dosage and the manner of presentation.

Schmidt also wanted to cut back on social benefits but was unable to push this through his own party.

A balance sheet of Kohl's policy shows that it is most effective in internal security where Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann (CSU) reigns supreme.

But in that field, the conservatives satisfy only their own followers. They don't win sympathy from any outsiders.

With it all, Kohl's position is undisputed. There is no rival in sight.

Unlike the CDU, the SPD leadership can draw encouragement from the outcome of the two state elections.

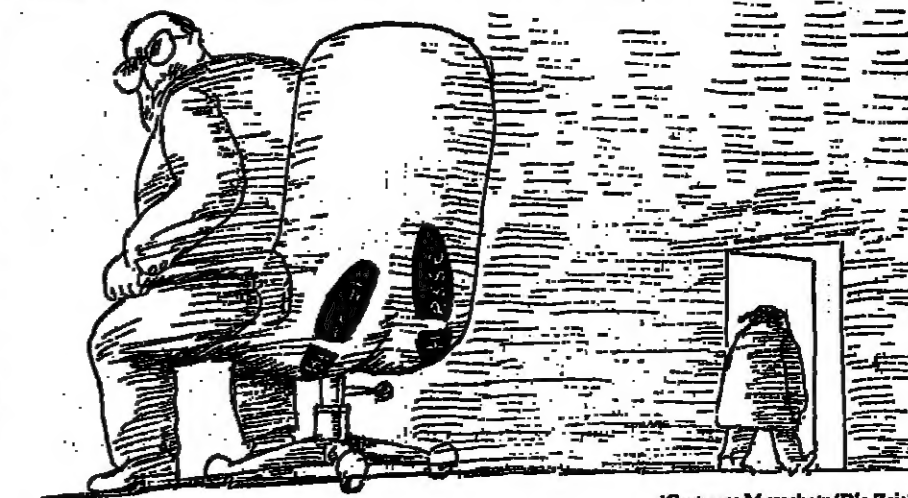
But it should realise that the conditions that earned Börner his success cannot be applied to the national SPD, where the very problems that were important in Hesse play a major role: security, economic and social policy. It is here that the Social Democrats have failed to correct the diffuse image that has existed since their national election defeat in March.

Nothing will change as long as Party Chairman Willy Brandt and parliamentary leader Hans-Jochen Vogel give priority to keeping the party together rather than drafting a clear policy that could put them back in Bonn.

The Hesse election outcome was a bitter lesson for the Kohl-Genscher coalition and an unmerited encouragement for the Social Democrats.

But this has in no way changed national perspectives. The danger lies in the possibility that the country's two major parties will draw wrong conclusions from the Hesse election — one year after the change in Bonn. Kurt Becker

(Die Zeit, 30 September 1983)



(Cartoon: Murschütz/Die Zeit)

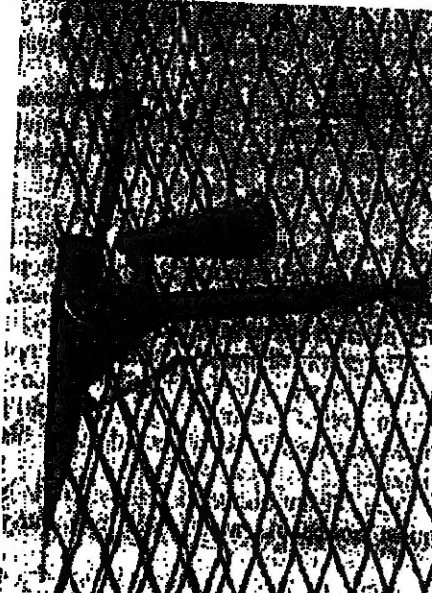
Some self-shooting devices removed from border zone

East Germany has begun to dismantle some of the 54,000 automatic shooting devices along the intra-German border. But what remains is still a near impenetrable system of minefields and watchtowers.

This process, however, is going hand in hand with a propaganda attempt to give the Wall an element of respectability.

Using a brochure with a spider as cover picture, the GDR has now launched a massive drive to justify the Wall and the death strip along the 1,378-km border that separates the two Germanies.

According to the official GDR inter-



The SM 70 automatic shooting device as used on the border.

pretation, the flight of more than one million of its citizens before 13 August 1961 (when the Wall was built) and of close to 200,000 who have braved the minefields and the automatic shooting devices since then was the work of "gangsters and bounty hunters."

Since 1945, the brochure says, these people have sowed uncertainty among the population and stuck the "label of human tragedy" on escapees, "wrapping the whole thing in the glossy paper of human rights hypocrisy."

The current campaign is not the first attempt by East Berlin to criminalise the mass exodus from Germany to Germany.

In 1944, when the victorious Allied forces decided to divide the German Reich into occupation zones, they drew the borders between the British and American zones on the one hand and the Soviet zone on the other along the old provincial border lines.

The guard duty along the demarcation lines originally rested with the occupying powers.

There is no known instance of Soviet troops having deliberately shot Germans who illegally crossed the demarcation line.

After firing warning shots, the guards arrested people, detained them for a few hours or days in the basement of the local military headquarters.

This changed from one moment to the next when the Soviets turned the guard functions over to the "armed officials" of the GDR, which was founded in 1949.

This was when the systematic sealing off of the East German people from the West began.



GDR parlance reflected the developments along the intra-German border in the terminology used for people moving between East and West. The border crossers of the immediate post-war years became "barrier crashers" and, later, "tunnel diggers" — people who used bravado and ingenuity in their bid to escape.

Since it began building the Wall in 1961, East Berlin has established a death strip along the entire border separating it from West Germany.

The past 22 years have seen the creation of a formidable security system that has been technically updated from year to year. The idea behind it was to prevent East Germans from voting with their feet.

As of 30 June 1983, this system consisted of a heavy metal fence along 1,281.8 kilometres, a double barbed wire fence along 47.7 kilometres, a protective strip with electric alarm devices that are triggered by touching them along 1,160.8 kilometres, 190.1 kilometres of minefields and 428.5 kilometres studded with 54,000 automatic shooting devices of the SM70 and NS501 type.

Each of these devices packs 110 sharp-edged, cube-shaped projectiles with dum-dum properties.

This means that anybody hit by these projectiles is likely to sustain irreparable injuries, as shown by the records of West German surgeons who attended to victims.

Not only does the device violate the human rights conventions signed by the GDR (UN human rights provisions and the Helsinki Final Act). It also violates international law.

Like the Federal Republic of Germany, the German Democratic Republic is a legal successor of the Reich, which signed the Hague Convention barring the use of dum-dum ammunition.

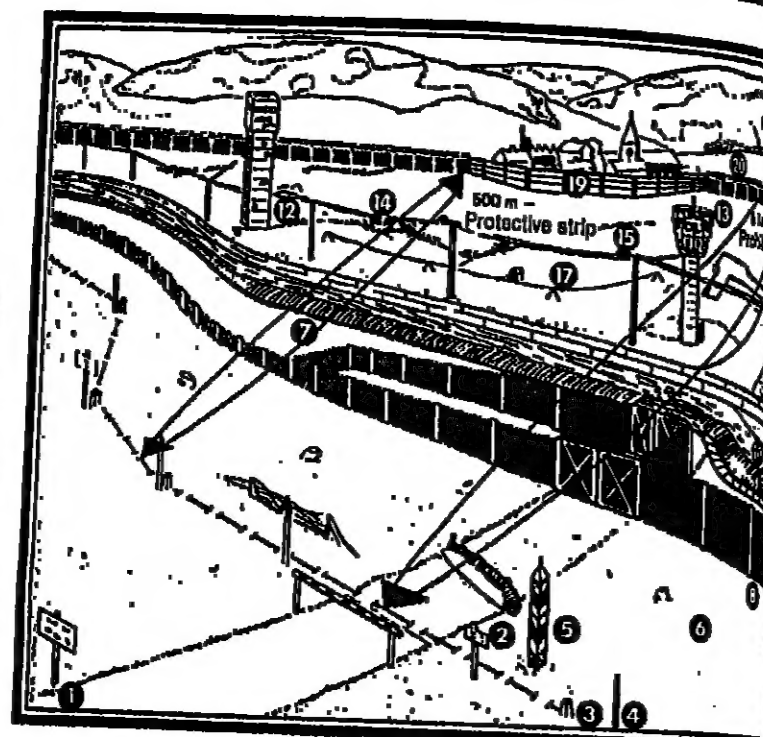
East Berlin has never withdrawn from the Convention, which was signed in 1899 and 1901.

In addition, 29.5 kilometres of the border has concrete barrier walls (the fl-



A section of the border between the GDR and the Federal Republic. Self-shooting devices and dog patrol areas are part of the system. Note double fence at right.

(Photos: dpa)



Border layout: 1. Warning notice. 2. Warning notice. 3. Border path marked by stones. 4. Border column about 1.8 metres high (about 5 ft 10 in). 5. Cleared strips of varying widths. 6. Wire net fencing about 2.4 metres high (about 7 ft 10 in). 7. Single row of wire net fence high (about 10 ft 6 in) with automatic self-shooting device. 8. Access road for vehicles. 9. Concrete watchtower. 10. Concrete watchtower with communication point. 11. Workmen's path. 12. Concrete watchtower. 13. Concrete watchtower with communication point. 14. Light obstacle. 15. Border contact/communication point. 16. Controlled checkpoint. 17. Concrete wall with observation points (about 13 metres high). 18. Protective strip with electrical and sound warning installations (Schematic representation). (Diagram: Bonn)

gure applies only to the immediate vicinity of the border and not to the barriers further inland. There are 831.8 kilometres of ditches to prevent vehicles from passing. Of these, 589.2 kilometres are fortified.

There are 1,335.5 kilometres of roads for the border guard vehicles, of which 1,278.6 kilometres are fortified.

There are light-barriers along 84.6 kilometres and dog runs for the border guards' 1,131 dogs. There are 794 pill-boxes/trenches, of which 587 are made of concrete.

The border has 669 concrete watchtowers, 55 of wood or steel, plus 35 observation posts.

Escapers who have been lucky enough to pass this formidable security system still have to get through the so-called "Stalin lawn" immediately behind the metal fence. This consists of steel mats three metres wide studded with 10 to 20cm steel spikes.

On top of all this, the hinterland (about 500 metres before getting to the actual demarcation line) has its own protective barbed wire fence. And then there is a zone about four to five kilometres from the border with electric alarm devices and booby traps of various kinds.

The security system around West Ber-

lin encompasses 1,657 kilometres, 1,110.8 kilometres of which are made of concrete blocks. This is supported by systems similar to those along the border.

Of the 191,559 people who completed their vocational training in 1983, 38,515 were described as "hardship, adjustment and coping in getting through the death strip."

One hundred and eighty-three were injured in the process. Of these, 2,768 members of the government provides DM2,500 a month and in the cases a cost of living allowance.

On the return home, to help out the government provides DM2,500 a month and in the cases a cost of living allowance.

One hundred and eighty-three were injured in the process. Of these, 2,768 members of the government provides DM2,500 a month and in the cases a cost of living allowance.

On the return home, to help out the government provides DM2,500 a month and in the cases a cost of living allowance.

One hundred and eighty-three were injured in the process. Of these, 2,768 members of the government provides DM2,500 a month and in the cases a cost of living allowance.

On the return home, to help out the government provides DM2,500 a month and in the cases a cost of living allowance.

One hundred and eighty-three were injured in the process. Of these, 2,768 members of the government provides DM2,500 a month and in the cases a cost of living allowance.

On the return home, to help out the government provides DM2,500 a month and in the cases a cost of living allowance.

One hundred and eighty-three were injured in the process. Of these, 2,768 members of the government provides DM2,500 a month and in the cases a cost of living allowance.

On the return home, to help out the government provides DM2,500 a month and in the cases a cost of living allowance.

One hundred and eighty-three were injured in the process. Of these, 2,768 members of the government provides DM2,500 a month and in the cases a cost of living allowance.

On the return home, to help out the government provides DM2,500 a month and in the cases a cost of living allowance.

One hundred and eighty-three were injured in the process. Of these, 2,768 members of the government provides DM2,500 a month and in the cases a cost of living allowance.

On the return home, to help out the government provides DM2,500 a month and in the cases a cost of living allowance.

One hundred and eighty-three were injured in the process. Of these, 2,768 members of the government provides DM2,500 a month and in the cases a cost of living allowance.

On the return home, to help out the government provides DM2,500 a month and in the cases a cost of living allowance.

One hundred and eighty-three were injured in the process. Of these, 2,768 members of the government provides DM2,500 a month and in the cases a cost of living allowance.

On the return home, to help out the government provides DM2,500 a month and in the cases a cost of living allowance.

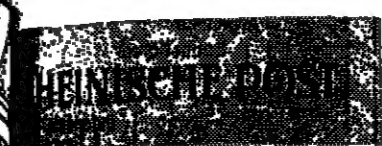
One hundred and eighty-three were injured in the process. Of these, 2,768 members of the government provides DM2,500 a month and in the cases a cost of living allowance.

On the return home, to help out the government provides DM2,500 a month and in the cases a cost of living allowance.

One hundred and eighty-three were injured in the process. Of these, 2,768 members of the government provides DM2,500 a month and in the cases a cost of living allowance.

THE THIRD WORLD

Volunteer aid service gets to grips at grass roots



Deutscher Entwicklungsdienst German Development Service was founded 20 years ago to help nations.

was modelled on the American Corps and the development aid organisations of the churches. The voluntary helpers were meant to complement official development aid.

As then more than 6,500 development helpers with more than 100 special skills have worked over for two or more years.

Some 850 people are working now in countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America and in the UN volunteer programme.

DED accepts only applicants who completed their vocational training. It gives preference to those who already had some working experience. In this way, it differs from the American peace corps.

Development aid work calls for much more than just technical skills. Work in the poorest countries involves hardship, adjustment and coping in getting through the death strip.

The pay is very low by the standards of an affluent country like Germany. Volunteers receive DM995 a month and in the cases a cost of living allowance.

The government provides DM2,500 a month and in the cases a cost of living allowance.

On the return home, to help out the government provides DM2,500 a month and in the cases a cost of living allowance.

One hundred and eighty-three were injured in the process. Of these, 2,768 members of the government provides DM2,500 a month and in the cases a cost of living allowance.

On the return home, to help out the government provides DM2,500 a month and in the cases a cost of living allowance.

One hundred and eighty-three were injured in the process. Of these, 2,768 members of the government provides DM2,500 a month and in the cases a cost of living allowance.

On the return home, to help out the government provides DM2,500 a month and in the cases a cost of living allowance.

One hundred and eighty-three were injured in the process. Of these, 2,768 members of the government provides DM2,500 a month and in the cases a cost of living allowance.

On the return home, to help out the government provides DM2,500 a month and in the cases a cost of living allowance.

One hundred and eighty-three were injured in the process. Of these, 2,768 members of the government provides DM2,500 a month and in the cases a cost of living allowance.

On the return home, to help out the government provides DM2,500 a month and in the cases a cost of living allowance.

One hundred and eighty-three were injured in the process. Of these, 2,768 members of the government provides DM2,500 a month and in the cases a cost of living allowance.

On the return home, to help out the government provides DM2,500 a month and in the cases a cost of living allowance.

One hundred and eighty-three were injured in the process. Of these, 2,768 members of the government provides DM2,500 a month and in the cases a cost of living allowance.

On the return home, to help out the government provides DM2,500 a month and in the cases a cost of living allowance.

One hundred and eighty-three were injured in the process. Of these, 2,768 members of the government provides DM2,500 a month and in the cases a cost of living allowance.

On the return home, to help out the government provides DM2,500 a month and in the cases a cost of living allowance.

One hundred and eighty-three were injured in the process. Of these, 2,768 members of the government provides DM2,500 a month and in the cases a cost of living allowance.

On the return home, to help out the government provides DM2,500 a month and in the cases a cost of living allowance.

One hundred and eighty-three were injured in the process. Of these, 2,768 members of the government provides DM2,500 a month and in the cases a cost of living allowance.

this type of peace service should help reform society at home.

The "New Frontier" Kennedy envisaged at the time was not a German objective in the 1960s.

During the founding ceremony of DED, the then Chancellor Konrad Adenauer is said to have asked the person sitting next to him: "Would you send your child to such a place?"

Germany's bureaucracy saw no point in using public funds to finance a movement whose members would later sow unrest in their own country.

Here is what the Bonn Foreign office is said to have thought: "Helped by German embassies and missions abroad, young idealists are to go to developing countries of all places to look for Romanticism's Blue Flower."

This shows that the government feared that returning development helpers could turn into a politically irritating group of peaceful revolutionaries who could use their personal experiences in the developing countries to meddle in official development policy.

DED's stance, on the other hand, was that the development helpers would contribute towards the learning process of German society and bring about a development policy that would be geared to the interests of the people in the Third World and respect their values.

Its aim, the argument went, was not to provide charity but to cooperate on a partnership basis without wanting to graft European ideas on to Third World societies.

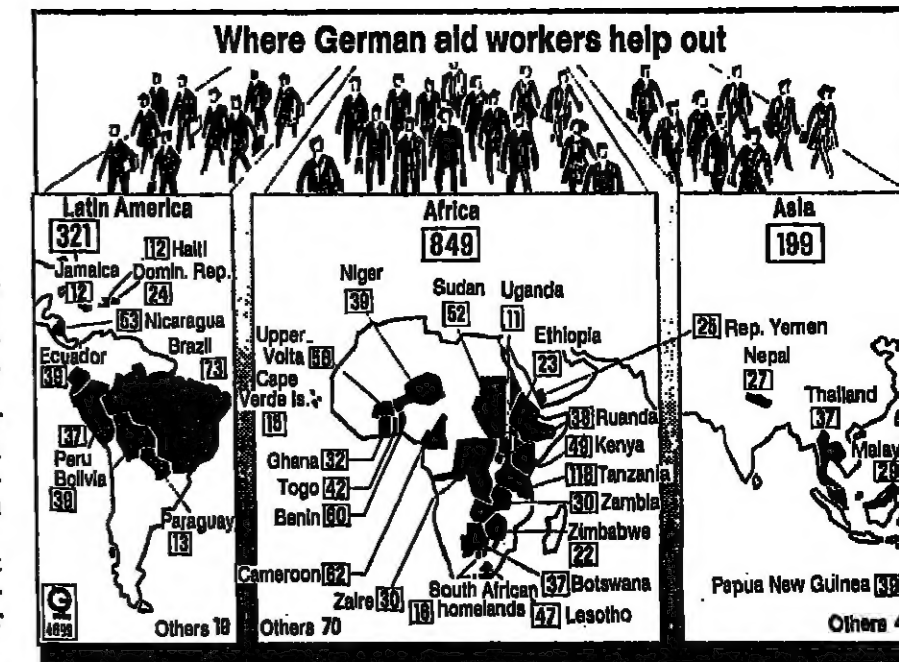
Cultures and customs of the Third World peoples had to be respected.

This has repeatedly led to difficulties. In Islamic countries, for example, where female development helpers were assigned tasks that did not fit Islamic ideas of a woman's role in society.

It has often proved very difficult to overcome problems tactfully. DED has made a point of steering clear of a paternalistic attitude.

In taking stock of the past 20 years, DED is realistic enough to accept the fact that it has not achieved a grand partnership between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Third World. But it has imparted some impetus to development there.

Günter De Thier (Rheinische Post, 3 September 1983)

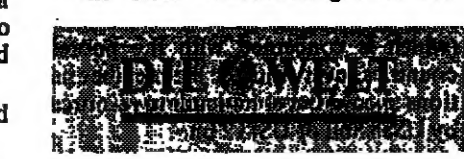


EEC nations agree to change Lomé Convention priorities

EEC nations have agreed to change development aid priorities. The decision was made at a meeting in Berlin between the EEC and nations of ACP (African, Caribbean, Pacific).

The meeting of the consultative assembly of the EEC-ACP, was to prepare the ground for the third Lomé Convention negotiations this month in Luxembourg.

The Lomé Convention governs eco-



nomie relations between the EEC and nations in Africa, the Pacific Ocean and the Caribbean.

Sixty three ACP countries were represented by 252 delegates at the Berlin meeting, held in the Berlin Reichstag.

The European Community will enter the Luxembourg negotiations with the avowed intention to pay more attention than hitherto to the individual needs of the ACP countries and to concentrate Community aid on agriculture and food production.

No concrete figures as to the amount of money to be provided by the EEC during the five-year period of Lomé III (1985 to 1990) were given in Berlin.

There was heated debate over the recommendation by one EEC group that the Lomé II budget of DM14bn be doubled.

While Euro-MP Katharina Focke (SPD) called for more and better development aid, the president of the ACP-EEC conference, Pieter Dankert of the Netherlands, said that he could not see aid being increased, because national budgets were under pressure.

Since the Lomé Convention that was first signed in 1976 and extended in 1981 provided only for financial aid without defining objectives, the EEC representatives now want to draft political concepts in a bid to establish a permanent "policy dialogue" with the ACP countries, says German Euro-MP Rudolf Luster (CDU).

The two Lomé Conventions so far have provided the ACP countries with stable export earnings from agricultural commodities and minerals and ensured their access to EEC market (no tariffs are charged on 95 per cent of ACP exports).

But some delegates said that the wish more farm imports to the EEC for be balanced by the fact that Spain and Portugal are to join. This would cause some strain over agriculture.

F. Diederichs (Die Welt, 24 September 1983)

220,000 suppliers of 75,000 products 'made in Germany'



The technically perfected system

Continued on page 7

Who manufactures what?

Find suppliers and products, send for quotations, compare prices, track down special sources of supply, cut costs by buying at lower prices.

This is a reference work every buying department should have at the ready.

Easy to use, just like an encyclopaedia:

Products, including 9,000 trade marks, are arranged alphabetically, complete with

manufacturer's or supplier's address.

A telephone number is listed for each supplier.

1,400 pages A4, indexed in English and French.

Price: DM68.16 post free in Germany, DM75 off abroad.

Order direct from us or from your regular bookseller.



DAV-Verlagshaus
Postfach 11 03 20
D-6100 Darmstadt
Federal Republic of Germany

Tel.: (061 51) 336 61

Questioning Bonn sovereignty over missiles not valid argument

A new line of argument has been worming its way into political discussion. It makes the claim that the Federal Republic is not a sovereign state because foreign troops are still stationed there almost 40 years after the end of the war.

The argument is used in connection with the planned deployment of American medium-range missiles in the Federal Republic of this year.

Such a move, the argument implies, is only possible because West Germans are not the real masters in their own house.

There is a mood of reproach about such criticism. The question is: who is being reproached?

To begin with, those German politicians and members of the older generation who keep on behaving as if West Germany has equal rights among its western allies.

Sharp criticism is also levelled against those in Bonn who, willingly or unwillingly, have jumped to "orders" from Washington.

There is disparagement for the Chancellor and his ministers, the party leaders and all those who give themselves airs. In reality, it is maintained, they are no better than the marionettes in a Latin American banana republic, a term which has already been used.

However, there is more to the accusations than this.

It becomes clear that the criticism is not directed against Britain or France, even though these countries have the same rights in West Germany as the United States.

The critics have trained their sights on the USA.

The Americans are claimed to be wanting to start a war in Europe (such claims have even been heard in Washington). To this end, they are taking advantage of the fact that they have a free hand to do as they please in the "occupation zone" West Germany.

There is also an air of self-pity about this line of argument, the vague notion that everything would change for the better if only the Americans were driven out of the country and West Germany were to gain its full sovereignty.

Before discussion these ideas, some observations must be made. It is true that the Federal Republic of Germany is not a completely sovereign state. It is subject to restrictions unknown to other countries.

This cannot be denied by referring to the wording of the Convention on relations between the Three Powers and the Federal Republic of Germany (1952 and 1955), where the Federal Republic is said to have "the full powers of a sovereign state in its domestic and foreign affairs."

For this agreement also contains the rights of the victorious powers in two important areas. The three powers maintain their rights and responsibilities "with regard to Berlin and Germany as a whole including the reunification of Germany and a peace treaty agreement" and "with regard to the stationing of forces in Germany."

Such rights are not therefore based on the right of the victor but on a convention.

The West German government and parliament at the time agreed to this



convention with a clear conscience. Since then, no government in Bonn and none of the political parties have claimed that this agreement has been an unendurable shackle on West Germany.

It has been and remains in our interests for the victorious powers to reserve such rights. This becomes particularly clear in West Berlin, where there would long since have been Communist rule had there been no western protection.

It also lies in Federal German interests that the United States maintains a counterbalance in Germany, as it does in other countries, to the overwhelming might of the Soviet Union.

Isn't this worth accepting certain limitations to our sovereignty? After all, the degree of sovereignty lost is not too much.

Who could maintain that the Germany in this part of Germany are gagged and bound, groaning under the jackboots of American soldiers, unable to open their mouths?

The decision ten years ago by the Federal Republic of Germany to join the United Nations was the result of the inner-German situation.

A German membership of the United Nations was impossible until relations had been established between the Federal Republic and the GDR.

Although Bonn had been involved in the activities of the UN's special organisations as well as its subsidiary and economic committees, and had thus acquired an observer status at the UN headquarters in New York, any attempt to become a member of the organisation would have been blocked by a Soviet Union veto on the Security Council.

The Soviets would have insisted on the membership of the other German state.

The establishment of relations between the two German states during the Brandt/Scheel era paved the way for UN membership.

After the Basic Treaty was signed between the Federal Republic and the GDR, Egon Bahr and Michael Kohl began discussion on the simultaneous applications to be filed for membership of the United Nations.

All that was then needed was the official seal of approval by the Four Powers, who saw their function of Allied Control Council "untouched in any way" by German UN membership.

The two German states were unanimously accepted as members of the United Nations via acclamation in the General Assembly on September 18, 1973.

Former Chancellor Willy Brandt's first line during his inaugural speech before the UN General Assembly: "My people live in two states and does not cease to see itself as one nation."

At the same time he gave the assurance that the Federal Republic of Germany would not use the United Nations as a "Wailing Wall for German interests."

The ability to freely express aggressive anti-American criticism shows how little our daily freedom is infringed by American troops.

The lot of outcompatriots in the eastern part of Germany is unenviable. To let off steam against the Soviet Union in public means risking personal freedom including loss of one's job.

Behind the fashionable protests against the limitation of sovereignty we discover an old-fashioned idea of the state.

Is the fact that the West German government and the West German parliament are bound to certain international regulations and are thus unable to do just as they please so incompatible with our national dignity?

We have already deliberately relinquished, certain rights of sovereignty by joining the European Community, for example.

This decision has had much greater implications for our everyday lives than the rights reserved by the victorious powers. Yet no-one would claim that being a member of the European Community is incompatible with our national dignity.

Ten judicious years at the United Nations

The West German UN mission has kept to this resolve during the past ten years.

It has been very careful not to burden the international organisation with inner-German disputes.

The Bonn representatives have shown great restraint in all strictly political activities.

It has concentrated on economic, social and humanitarian fields, development aid and environmental protection.

The initiatives taken by the West Germany in the UN have mainly been humanitarian.

Its greatest success is regarded as the adoption of a United Nations Convention on the Taking of Hostages in December 1979. The West German UN representatives had worked on this convention for four years.

During these years the Bonn mission often discovered how easily initiatives on humanitarian issues can find themselves entangled in emotionally-charged areas of conflict in such a multinational forum.

The same applies to Bonn initiatives on the abolition or restriction of the death penalty, which was referred to by Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in New York three years ago.

A sign of the increasing importance attached to West Germany within the international organisation was its election to the Security Council during the 1977/1978 session.

The GDR was put forward as representative country by the Soviet bloc countries three years later and also voted or to the Security Council.

It is also an odd thing to moan about the state's sovereignty are the same people who give a damn about the state's sovereignty.

The accusation of the sovereignty is mainly made by reporting the Greens and the left.

Rumours are already spreading in the western part of Germany that the new "left-wing nationalist" rise in West Germany. This is a concern in the United States in Europe.

In reality, there is no argument that the Americans deploy missiles here on account of status as "occupation power".

The Americans didn't put missiles on to Europe. The left asked for them. In fact, for the Americans were reluctant to concede to the demands.

What is more, the missiles are forced upon us against the wishes of the politicians responsible.

The West German government is the West German parliament. The decision to deploy missiles is no agreement at the German level.

If the missiles are still in the hands of a political bogeyman, which has not been the result of any decision, but the consequence of a decision in which the politicians of the Federal Republic were fully involved.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine Zeitung, 23 September 1983)

RESEARCH

Orbital trials, rocketing tribulations

Munich-based Orbital-Transport- und Raketen-Aktiengesellschaft (Otrag) which bound itself to

for two years following political trials, has broken this silence with a roaring roar.

In time, however, a 5.8-metre long module with two payload containers did not take off in Zaire as planned.

The company chose the Esrange launching pad of the European Space Association, ESA, to the north of Kiruna, about 300 kilometres from the North Cape.

This means a surprising change for a political bogeyman, which has not been the result of any decision, but the consequence of a decision in which the politicians of the Federal Republic were fully involved.

Walfgang Richter, constructor Lutz T. Kayser, Stuttgart had not stepped down as managing director at Otrag, the new rocket wouldn't have been possible at

though he was a pupil of the space professor Eugen Sänger, and had developed the ideas for the rocket motor construction system, he had already distributed the spoils before the time came.

His systems enables a more cost-effective transportation of satellites and payloads into the Earth's orbit.

He chose crisis-ridden trouble to develop his ideas which got him and his company into deep trouble at home and abroad. This meant an end to his dubious adventures.

His successor, former PR man at Otrag and subsequently technical director Frank K. Wukusch, had, at least for the time being, taken the job as managing director in 1980, been pursuing a different strategy.

With an eye on the only European launching pad in Sweden, he saw the need of testing the concept of bundling rocket power units.

Wukusch had this to say following the surprise new take-off north of the Arctic Circle:

"We don't intend taking the third before the second, as was the case now. We therefore felt it correct to begin by using our system for high-altitude research, as used in Kiruna to investigate the upper atmosphere."

Wukusch successfully did business with the ESA and with the German Research and Experimental Institute for Space and Space Travel (DFVLR). The latter institution is responsible for coordinating all German research activities on behalf of the German government, a kind of German NASA as it were.

This was this institute which provided the launching dates for Otrag in Sweden. In the interests of the local population, the launch can only take place between 7 and 3 p.m.

because of the attested rights of the

Lapps to hunt in the vicinity of the launching pad, now and again firing has had to be stopped altogether.

The DFVLR has also provided the Otrag with its mobile launching platform.

Otrag has had to accept considerable restrictions and tough security regulations in Sweden compared to the freedom it had during launching activities in Zaire and Libya.

After patiently waiting three weeks for good take-off weather, a smooth take-off was recorded. The wind had swept away the fog and dark clouds to enable a trouble-free countdown.

This was also a premiere for Esrange, the first use of a liquid-propellant rocket.

However, two-and-a-half seconds after take-off the West-German scientists came in for a bad surprise.

The payload on board consisted of two experiments, one from the space travel technology department of the Technical University of Munich, the other from the Technical College in Aachen.

The Munich scientists had provided a mass spectrometer, whilst the experts from Aachen were hoping to test the transmission of a video signal from the upper ranges of the atmosphere.

Unfortunately, at a speed of one-and-a-half times the speed of sound, the flight was affected by "aerodynamic phenomena", as the scientists termed it. The return parachutes on board failed to open.

The take-off itself went, as the DFVLR technicians put it, "down the drain".

Instead of reaching the intended height of 33 kilometres, the rocket only climbed to 17 kilometres.

It was some consolation for the experts who had come from Munich that their carrier had stayed "exactly on course".

The head of Otrag, Franz Wukusch, is also hoping to stay on course now that contracts drawn up with the DFVLR permit further take-offs.

At present Munich is building one power unit each month. Ten are already ready for use.

The next objective is the testing of a two-stage rocket with a maximum load of 250 kilograms take-off weight.

This could then achieve the performance of the high altitude rocket Sky-lark, so often fired from Kiruna.

Rudolf Metzler
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 23 September 1983)

Germany 'behind leaders' in biotechnology

In the promising field of biotechnology research, Germany falls short of international standards.

According to an independent advisory commission appointed by the Bonn Education and Science Minister, this field is one of vital importance.

"Its great innovation potential supports expectations of new products and changes in the production of natural substances and basic chemical compounds", said the report, published in Bonn.

Seeing work in this field is still in the basic research stage, Germany still stands a chance of catching up on the leading countries, the USA, Japan, Britain and Switzerland.

Biotechnology comprises five areas:

- microbiology with the aim of discovering and breeding micro organisms with new types of physiological characteristics.
- biochemistry and molecular biology.
- genetics and genetic surgery.
- cell biology and immunobiology.
- biological process engineering.

Whereas there have already been measures to improve the situation in the field of genetic engineering, there are definite shortcomings in the fields of bioreactors and new biotechnological processes.

The tendency is too strong to forget about German performance and buy the equipment abroad.

The Commission confirmed in its report that the broad approach to biotechnological problems and the multidisciplinary cooperation necessary "are difficult to put into practice within the framework of today's university structures".

The two existing large-scale research institutions present a "most heterogeneous picture, with many outstanding work groups alongside many disappointing ones."

The Commission was "fascinated" by the research and development work conducted by the Institute for Biotechnology at the nuclear research facility in Jülich (IBT) but there was sharp criticism of the larger (350 against 100 personnel) Society for Biotechnological Research in Brunswick (GBF).

According to the report, the "current

managerial and organisational structure is inappropriate" and the scope for action is "unreasonably restricted" by too many official bodies and confusion about the area of clear-cut responsibilities.

The organisational structure as practised when the SPD ran the Research Ministry in Bonn has led to a situation in which "the GBF in fact supervises itself".

Such a structure makes it impossible to run the organisation properly.

Although there is room for interdisciplinary activities in Brunswick, the institute does not take full advantage of these opportunities.

Work groups which meet the international standards, for orientation towards long-term application-oriented basic research and for cooperation between in individual departments are "very much in a minority".

Although some groups are carrying out good basic research, there is a lack of a link to long-term application.

"Measured in terms of international standards, the results of many groups must be regarded as below average", said the report.

Research Minister Heinz Riesenhuber has announced that he will be doing all he can to remove the backlog criticised by the commission. Joint efforts are needed by industry, science and the state.

Riesenhuber will also talk to "all those involved" about one of the central demands made by the commission:

"In view of the limited means available, the clear lack of highly qualified scientists for managerial functions, and the efforts to boost efficiency", the report regards a merger of the various research facilities as absolutely essential.

"Taking into account the existing infrastructural framework", Brunswick should be given priority as a possible location.

However, the GFB can only be "meaningfully continued" if the organisational structure is radically changed and the "scientific responsibility of the board of directors" and the position of management strengthened.

Peter Philipps
(Die Welt, 15 September 1983)

Changing views about nuclear energy

which have no nuclear energy plants: Ireland, Greece, Denmark and Luxembourg.

Only in France does the survey show an actual majority for the extension of nuclear energy (51 per cent). In technological terms, France is the most advanced country in this field. It has proportionally the most nuclear energy compared to total electricity output.

In the Federal Republic of Germany there were 37 per cent supporters (1978: 35 per cent).

The fact that now only 30 per cent of West Germans see nuclear energy as linked with unpleasant risks (1978: 45 per cent) is seen by the commission as

proof that the fear of nuclear energy has become less in West Germany.

The survey, which was carried out on 9,700 representative persons in EEC countries last year, showed that were more opponents to nuclear energy among people classified as politically left-wing. There were more supporters among the "centrists" and "right-wingers".

Whether the respondents lived near to a nuclear power station or not, this had hardly any effect on the results.

When asked how the energy problems of the future can be best solved, only 10 per cent point to nuclear energy. Most EEC citizens (51 per cent) name the following "desirable solutions": the development of renewable sources of energy such as solar energy, biomass, wind and wave energy.

In its summary to its report, the Commission underlines that these are the least developed of all the sources of energy.

Hans-Peter Ott
(Der Tagesspiegel, 15 September 1983)

■ THE ENVIRONMENT

Tougher waste-disposal controls approved

The Federal Republic of Germany is probably Europe's largest producer of waste.

The Federal Cabinet has just approved tougher regulations for dealing with special waste.

Federal Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann is hoping that further parts of the amendment, which deal among other things with recycling, will also be accepted by the Cabinet before the year is out.

Special waste is defined as such waste which "depending on the nature, composition or amount" presents a "serious" danger to health, the water and the air, can burn or explode and which contains germs.

Up to now there has been no standard procedure in individual German States for disposing of special waste.

If the concentration of harmful substances is regarded as harmless, the extent of risk as acceptable, and a proper disposal as "uneconomical", the toxic substances are allowed to legally flow into the seas and rivers.

Up until the year 2024, for example, the Bayer company in Brunsbüttel is to be allowed to pour 75,000 cubic metres of industrial waste into the River Elbe every hour, without being obliged to say what is in the waste.

Mixed with sand, for example, highly toxic waste can find its way into the household waste as "solvent-content waste."

Some waste products are simply declared "economic goods" and are thus not subject to any waste disposal regulations.

One aim is to prevent the latter, at least for certain dangerous substances.

Drinking water 'under threat'

Scientists believe that there is a worldwide threat to the quality of drinking water.

Pollution is increasing, delegates to a United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) conference in Koblenz heard.

The 350 scientists from 50 countries dealt with the problems of water shortage and the danger to the earth's ground water stocks.

Hydrologists confirmed that ground water is still not treated with sufficient care.

Many agricultural areas are overfertilised and many farmers tend to use too much manure at the wrong times.

Even farmyard manure and liquid manure pose a threat to ground water: "Everything the yard produces", said one speaker, flows in winter on frozen ground into other water channels and thus into the ground water.

Today's concrete jungles make it more and more difficult for surface water to seep into the ground. Ground water stocks cannot be replenished.

dpa

(Köln: Stadt-Anzeiger, 31 August 1983)

Specially equipped customs checkpoints are to be set up on the various national borders to make it easier to uncover some of the tricks of international waste disposal "tourism."

This a direct — and positive — consequence of the scandal surrounding the barrels of toxic waste from Seveso.

By introducing a "recycling law", Zimmermann hopes to prevent the waste of raw materials.

However, the reservation that such recycling must be "economically viable" may present too large a loophole for the throw-away fanatics.

The Federal government has not yet taken up suggestions by Hesse's Minister for the Environment to make use of the existing laws to ban the production of certain poisonous materials.

For example, there are restrictions on the use of but not ban on the production of the highly toxic PCB, polychlorinated biphenyl, which can be used as a refrigerator and is a base material for dioxine, the Seveso poison.

Zimmermann is going for "a better control over certain used oils" — including those which contain PCB.

Even pesticides which are banned in the Federal Republic because of their danger can still be produced and exported to Third World countries.

According to estimates by the World Health Organisation, there are over half a million cases of intoxication there every year.

Despite bad experience to the contrary, the West German government still believes in the protestations of trade circles and encourages returnable bottles instead of the one-way packaging.

European steps towards protecting the environment were outlined at a meeting in Karlsruhe.

EEC Commissioner Karl-Heinz Narjes said it is planned to control large-scale industrial furnaces.

He also announced an emergency programme to control atmospheric pollution.

Bonn's Minister for Research and Technology, Heinz Riesenhuber, urged delegates to do all they could to recognise and fight damage to the environment.

The international dimension of environmental problems, he said, is underlined by the damage to the forests to be observed throughout Europe.

"In view of the open airspace over Europe," he said, "we can only solve our environmental problems if we work together closely and in mutual trust."

Alongside air pollutants, in particular sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, heavy metals and photo-oxidants, factors of dryness, frost, biotic damage, and forest planning must be taken into account.

Riesenhuber continued: "We must pool the information we already have so that we can then coordinate these results and put things into practice."

In view of the many questions still unanswered and the dramatic development of environmental problems, Riesenhuber asked the 700 delegates from 18 western nations to conduct an open discussion. There were no representatives from the Soviet bloc countries.

EEC Commissioner Narjes said the main problems facing European envi-

The local communities are left to face the problems. However, within the framework of the amendment, Zimmermann will be taking a closer look at the problems of packaging. Regulations are needed here as voluntary agreements don't work.

Experience has shown that harmful substances can be poisonous in lower dosages than the official "limits."

This was pointed out recently with regard to air pollution by the Bavarian minister for the Environment, Dick.

The burning of waste material, a method preferred in Bavaria, cannot be the right way.

Zimmermann is also taking a look at other European countries. Yet there is also plenty of toxic material which comes from Germany.

Each year hundreds of thousands of tons of waste are transported by heavy transporters from the Federal Republic to a special waste disposal site in Schöneberg, near Lübeck, in East Germany.

Water risks

As a special report by the Bremen Environmental Institute confirmed in summer this year some of this toxic waste finds its way back into West Germany via the groundwater.

West Germany itself has enough problems with its waste disposal sites, even with the "well-kept" ones.

There are at least 45,000 (estimate by the Federal Environmental Agency) old rubbish tips and waste disposal sites in West Germany, a kind of ticking time bomb.

The success of new legislation will have to be measured in terms of the extent to which waste is prevented and not merely disposed of, recycled or burnt.

Martin Urban

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 21 September 1983)

Europe reveals plans to cut pollution

Environmental policies could be tackled successfully. The discussion about the introduction of unleaded petrol in the Federal Republic showed that.

Negotiations with the Japanese motor industry, on the other hand, were proving more difficult.

Even though many problems could be solved in these discussions, the European Community should not resort to protectionist measures on the car market.

Narjes is hoping that a European overall solution, the Erga project, will bring about a further breakthrough on reducing car pollution.

The project's report on pollutant emissions from cars is to be presented to the European Commission at Easter 1984.

As Narjes underlined there is also research into the effects of reducing car emissions on the refining costs, energy costs and the motor industry itself.

In the meantime, Narjes urged the EEC member states to reduce the lead content of their petrol to 0.15 milligrams per litre.

He announced that a European regulation on large-scale furnaces is to be presented in November. This will mean that industrial plants throughout Euro-

Cleaner air THE ARTS

cash saving the ballet companies: an armchair assessment

Financial benefits of a decrease in the costs of achieving the ecological goals at an environmental level.

The meeting was convened by the Aspen Institute to deal with the problem of dying forests.

According to an OECD study, halving of the emissions from power plant stacks as well as car exhausts would be a tremendous benefit gained within ten years.

And this study does not take into account the enormous costs of the forests.

There were 27 delegates from countries including Poland, Czechoslovakia. They appealed to the Geneva Convention to begin reducing sulphur dioxide and nitrogen dioxide emissions. They agreed, it was agreed, is available.

However, the President of the German Environmental Agency, Lersner, underlined during a reference that there is a limit to the reduction of sulphur which is much lower than the standard.

Although there is still a great deal of research to be done on the relationship between pollution of the air and the dying forests, this is used as an alibi for doing nothing.

It was important that the forests which have not yet been fully destroyed take preventive action.

In the end, it was cheaper to pollute at the right time, West Germany had fallen to (Der Tagesspiegel, 18 Sept.)

pe will be subject to official All measures must be undertaken to reduce emissions.

In the draft version, ceilings for the known pollutants in the large-scale furnaces serve as a

A limited operating licence granted for plants which have been approved of. The older plants have to be examined to check demerisation possibilities.

In some cases, the plants will be a transitional period of ten years, notification of the guidelines being closed down.

Together with these suggestions, the announcement of the presentation of the emergency programme to the pollution of the atmosphere.

Alongside quality targets for oxides and dust, new limits on sulphur content of smaller medium-scale industrial furnaces.

The burning and disposal of waste is also to be regulated in an EC directive.

The Commissioner also urged greater research efforts in Europe. During the coming weeks the Commission will be providing support for about 40 research grants about DM7bn.

A further DM10bn are earmarked for environmental research in 1985.

(Handelsblatt, 20 September 1983)

lor, mirror, on the wall, Who is the fairest of them all? If now, nobody has ever found many West German ballet dancers anxiously ask themselves this question every morning.

There is no such thing as a state-of-the-art mirror which could help them tell them whether a nameless dancer has already made it to the somewhere behind "the seven

only way to find out more about the situation and popularity of the ballet companies is to have a good subject.

who can decide how such ensembles should be fairly rated? The critics? Or even the ballet patrons? Or even the ballet patrons?

Which criteria should be chosen to success? And, finally, how could success be compared in a kind of hit parade of West German ballet companies?

guest performances by the reclusive companies at least gives us an idea of which company has appeared many times in which countries?

The answers will show how popular ballets are abroad. This criterion indicates that not much is thought of the ballet companies from the Bavarian State Opera and the German Opera in Kassel.

The Bremen ballet company, on the other hand, is more popular.

During the last three seasons, Reinhold Hoffmann and her young team visited Paris, Brussels, London, Rome, The Hague and Dublin.

The Folkwang Dance Studio from Essen is also an international "hit." The company run by Susanne Linke, however, is not affiliated to any particular company and is thus dependent on tours to income. This makes it a special

There are basically five companies which are worth serious consideration in trying to discover which are the successful (the sporadic appearances by the Freiburg, Heidelberg and other companies do not warrant inclusion here).

Assignment for Zurich Sprayer

Artist Harald Nageli, the "Zurich Sprayer", is to accept a special assignment post at Wiesbaden Technical College. The move must be approved by the Education Ministry.

Nageli is to take on a course in "Visual Communication" in the Designing Department.

Nageli was given a suspended sentence of probation of eight months imposed after spraying matchstick on public buildings in Zurich.

The international warrant for his arrest led to his apprehension by border guards on August 27 in Puttgarden.

Nageli was placed under provisional arrest in Lübeck and then released on bail in the town in which he is resident.

dpa

(Der Tagesspiegel, 23 September 1983)

ties such as Paris, Leningrad, Luxembourg and Lausanne.

The Stuttgart ballet company, which made its way to Rome and Winterthur, was supported in its success by the season's tour of South America (Buenos Aires, Cordoba, Santiago de Chile, Sao Paulo, Montevideo).

However, those company's 24 performances still couldn't compete with the 35 performances by the Wuppertal group in Paris, Vienna, Australia and Holland.

The Wuppertal Dance Theatre also showed a lead for the 1982/83 season: 43 performances in London, Rome, Brussels, Paris and Milan, not to mention visits to France and Switzerland.

For the first time, however, the Hamburg company moves in close behind with 32 ballet evenings and three workshop matinees in New York, Paris and Venice.

The Cologne and Berlin companies still exhibit a meagre yield with two performances in Bucharest and four performances in San Antonio/Texas respectively.

The Stuttgart company really slipped down a peg. Marcia Haydée team recorded only fifteen performances in Prague, Salzburg and Paris.

Is this cause for concern? A changing trend? According to the press spokesman for the Stuttgart ballet company, Rainer Woitshyk, not at all.

He puts the slack period down to the lack of financial backing, which is particularly important to a large company like the Stuttgart one. Many invitations to perform, therefore, simply had to be turned down.

Rainer Woitshyk refers to a certain curiosity gap with regard to the Hamburg company. The Stuttgart company is already known everywhere.

Although this sounds plausible, two other reasons are just as valid.

TV buys films while (cheap) stocks last

casting history in Munich, "the films are still right at the top of the popularity ratings".

This wasn't always the case. The foundations were laid during the 1960s. Today, twelve per cent of total TV programmes are feature films.

The series put on by the ARD and ZDF, *Das Filmfestival* (The festival of films) and *Der besondere Film* (The special film), have increased popularity.

In a move away from the classic Hollywood or sentimental *Helmut* films (films produced in an idealised regional setting), the film editors wanted to see whether a blend of entertainment and quality could attract even more viewers. And attracted they were.

Even the third programmes, which used to be reserved for experimental film productions, many of them with subtitles, now show first-rate material.

The viewers are being given more and more say in what is to be shown on TV. Heinz Rühmann can be seen alongside François Truffaut, Louis de Funès alongside Luis Buñuel.

The initiators of this move feel that they deserve the credit for improving the viewing figures for directors such as Ernst Lubitsch, Bernardo Bertolucci or Claude Chabrol.

The cat-and-mouse game between the

film and TV, the "feud between hostile brothers", is likely to continue now that the whole media structure, from cable TV to video, is changing.

The purchasing-policy problems are just a sign of these changing times.

Even countries rich in film tradition, such as Britain and Italy, are noticing a drop in standards. The effects take longer before they are felt in the relatively inexperienced Federal Republic of Germany. The rarities from the more off-beat nations cannot fill the gap.

The big US companies are producing fewer and fewer films which have an ever-increasing budget.

Everschor, who was unwilling to go into great details on account of the ongoing negotiations for a film package, feels that it's better to go straight to the producer. Middlemen, such as the prosecuting party in the current legal dispute, *Taurus Film Munich*, should only be used if they can offer attractive film packages put together from different sources.

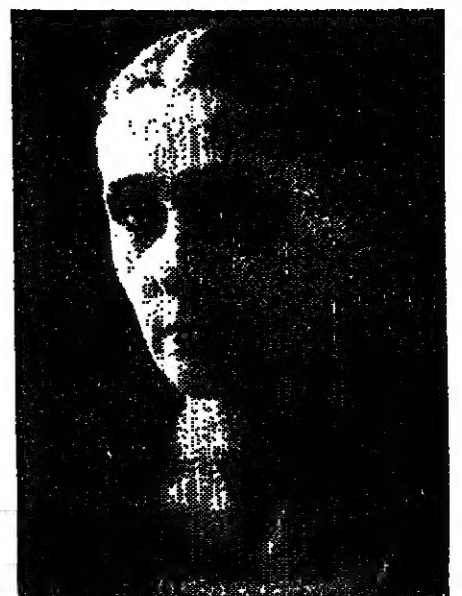
The Munich-based communications researcher, Wolfgang R. Langenbucher, tries to straighten the picture out somewhat by modifying the positive influence of TV on films.

Despite more leisure time, less people go to the cinema. If there was for some reason no TV, there would be a sharp increase in cinema-going.

Langenbucher feels that only the fact that the amount of leisure time has increased along with increasing TV viewing has saved the cinema and newspaper media from being displaced altogether.

dpa

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 20 September 1983)



Pina Bausch... clearly in the lead numerically. (Photo: Hannes Kilian)

John Cranko's choreographies, which used to be the Stuttgart company's real crowd pullers, have now become general international property. Any ensemble that wants to be successful has to include them. You don't have to go to a guest performance to see them any longer.

A second reason may well be the failure of the Stuttgart company to develop new ideas and prevent the threatening disinterest of part of its audience. If the announcements by the ballet management is to be believed, all this will change in the near future.

Maybe the Stuttgart performers will be in demand again, perhaps the financial problems will be solved.

Although a look in the mirror can present a slightly distorted image of reality it often triggers new ideas on how to change that image.

Hartmut Regitz

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 10 September 1983)

Violence and hooliganism have become a major problem at metropolitan schools.

Blackmail, vandalism and physical threats are common. Parents fear for the safety of their children.

Vandalism in schools has cost Hamburg DM14m over the past ten years. It costs North Rhine-Westphalia DM10m a year.

Then there is the psychological damage to children.

The problem is worst in the huge big city schools where children and juveniles form Mafia-like gangs. Protection money is extorted. Those who resist get beaten.

The normal pranks of only one generation ago have turned into brutality and violence.

In Bochum, a 14-year-old recently stabbed a blackmailer of the same age because he was no longer able to pay the price. In this instance, Mafia methods resulted in death.

Teachers, parents, psychologists and the police don't know how to cope. Many major high schools have introduced vigilante groups.

More parents accompany their children to school and pick them up afterwards.

Psychological counselling centres are trying to get to the root of the problem. One reason is constant violence on television and other media. The children want to try out what they see.

Experts in America, where drug addiction and violence in schools have been the main problem for years, also see a connection between this and the daily TV.

But this is probably not the only reason. The Psychological Counselling Centre in Düsseldorf, blames some of the violence on conflicts within the

CHILDREN

Hooliganism, vandalism and violence in the playground

classroom, excessive scholastic demands and the lack of opportunity for self-realisation and self-assertion.

In the anonymous surroundings of a big school, children feel lost and disoriented, which leads to a feeling of helplessness. This, in its turn, can easily turn into aggression.

The functional and efficient school buildings lack the humanity young people need for their wellbeing and healthy development.

Classrooms are overcrowded, and there is excessive rivalry among the children. In most instances, the form teacher is no longer the person children can go to with their problems.

Even at home, most children and juveniles no longer find outlets for their spirit of adventure. They have little opportunity to develop and pursue new hobbies, and with many of these young people listlessness is the order of the day.

Yet even minor changes in everyday life at school could improve things, as demonstrated by an Essen school.

There, an entire school was permitted to decorate its classrooms as the children pleased.

The youngsters painted their classroom walls with pictures showing a jungle with animals, landscapes and street scenes.

Every classroom suddenly had its personalised appearance and every one

of the children had helped bring this about.

It was only natural that all of them should try to preserve this very personal realm.

Other schools have meanwhile followed the Essen example. They now permit the children to decorate their classrooms and make them less impersonal.

After all, it is not the small rural schools where violence and vandalism thrive but the huge, impersonal teaching complexes of the big cities.

The reason is quite simple: there is no anonymity in villages and small towns and the conduct of the individual child does not go unnoticed by his peers who thus exercise a "social control."

More and more parents now opt for private day and boarding schools which have experienced and unprecedented boom in the past few years despite the high cost of private education.

Though middle class parents find it hard to raise the money, they consider the hardship worthwhile. Their children have small classes, personal contact with their teachers and above all they are not exposed to violence.

Children who live in constant fear cannot be expected to perform well at school.

Sigrid Latka-Jöhning

(General-Anzeiger Bonn, 10 September 1983)

Foreigners' tiny tots exposed on the roads

Foreign children under five are involved in traffic accidents four times as often as German children in the same age group.

Their injuries tend to be more severe than those of German children and the death rate is more than four times as high.

Of the 11 children who died in West Berlin traffic accidents in 1981, nine were children of foreigners.

This prompted West Berlin Senator for Economic Affairs and Transport Elmar Pieroth and the Berlin Arbeiterwohlfahrt (AWO), a workers' welfare organisation, to launch a pilot scheme to do something about it.

The experiment involved about 350 children from AWO kindergartens and from six municipal day care centres. Similar projects have been launched in Bochum and Frankfurt.

The aim was to provide parents and kindergarten teachers of pre-school children with practical aids for traffic education and to test the effectiveness of the educational material of the Children's Traffic Club.

The results will later be used in the general traffic education of foreign children.

Among the major points were behaviour in traffic and the teaching of traffic rules through toy vehicles.

Children were taken on excursion (talented failures) published by Ernst Reinhardt Verlag, Munich.

Senator Pieroth and members of the

Continued on page 13

Failure? Flying is risky, especially to some places

Most children start school at age six, says Charlotte Zillmann, of the Sueddeutsche Zeitung.

"We are all familiar with and often intelligent and children who are nevertheless stupid and psychologically retarded," she says.

"The point is not all children between 6 and 6.6 years are mature enough for school. They don't reach that stage until they are aged between 6.7 and 7 years."

Children who are sent to school before they are 6 are in a state of irreparable injustice, says a school starter should be a child who has picked up a disease — 25 years of experience in the "school failures" she has seen.

She recommends not sending children to school "before they have reached the anthropological maturity and irreplaceable playing."

A school starter should be a child who has picked up a disease — 25 years of experience in the "school failures" she has seen.

However the biggest single problem Lufthansa's doctors face is people with chronic diseases. Over the past five years, 55 people died on Lufthansa flights. Most were under treatment for cardiovascular disorders. They had flown without medical advice.

Lufthansa's head doctor, Dr Helmut Lehmann, suggested that people being treated for major cardiovascular disorders should report this when booking a flight. At ticket counters should try to inform passengers of the information.

If in doubt, postpone, says Zillmann, pointing to the fact that this is unlikely to be popular. Are we to ask a somewhat shaky old man or a pale woman in her 70s to remain in the state of their health?

The discussion became heated when the issue of transporting patients who have heart attacks was raised. Lufthansa guidelines prohibit transporting people in the first eight weeks after a heart attack. But they came under criticism, especially by American doctors.

Armin Ganser (Sueddeutsche Zeitung, 15 September 1983)

They told the meeting about patients who had no problems with flying only two weeks after the attack. But they stressed that the duration and altitude of the flight are important.

In earlier years, domestic Lufthansa flights rarely flew higher than 8,000 metres (26,000 ft). But this is different now with 10,000 metres (33,000 ft) no rarity.

In the pressurised cabin of a jet, an altitude of 8,000 metres corresponds to a normal altitude of 2,200 metres (7,200 ft).

"Many passengers still believe that conditions in a pressurised cabin are the same as at sea level," Dr Baark told the meeting. The decision on whether to allow a heart attack victim to fly is to be made jointly by the patient's own doctor and a Lufthansa contract doctor.

Lufthansa spokesmen drew attention to the fact that International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) guidelines lay down a six-week gap between heart attack and flight.

Patients who must have a permanent oxygen supply can now get this even on long flights thanks to the aviox oxygen bottle with replaceable cartridges. The device passed its acid test recently on a flight from Peking to Frankfurt and Hamburg.

Patients who have to be transported lying down can now make use of what is known as the medical compartment, a totally enclosed cabin with a sickbed.

There are no more fears that other passengers will be disturbed by sounds or smells coming from a sickbed. Lufthansa transported 700 "horizontal" passengers last year.

Problems of tropical medicine were dealt with at length, particularly malaria and the growing resistance of the disease to preventive medication.

On some flights to malarial areas, the cabin staff issued prophylactic pills to passengers who ignored the rule to start taking the pills two weeks before departure. But the practice had to be discontinued because it was not allowed.

Armin Ganser (Sueddeutsche Zeitung, 15 September 1983)

'Three million' children injured a year

the children's age while the risk of death diminishes with age.

Skull fractures, concussion and broken bones are the most common accident results with older children. Younger ones are hurt mostly by poisoning and burns.

The Lübeck researchers have evidence that children are in as much danger at home or during leisure time as on the road. Foreigners' children, especially Turks, those less well off, and children brought up by single parents were more accident-prone and their accidents were more serious.

Christen wants special preventive measures for these groups. Professor Joest Martinus of the Munich-based Max Planck Institute for Psychiatry, confirmed the accident-prone nature of specially and psychologically disadvantaged children.

Professor Martinus stressed that children whose cerebral development is impaired before the accident also run a higher risk.

Christen expects that developments in road traffic will lead to an increase of fatal injuries to children. The frequency of accidents rises with

Doctor explains agony behind pain research

Little is known about pain despite the fact that it is a sensory perception just like hearing or seeing. Professor Burkhard Bromm told the seventh annual meeting of the European Neurology Society.

A thousand doctors and scientists from many parts of the world came to Hamburg for the meeting.

Professor Bromm works with a pain research group at the Hamburg University clinic at Eppendorf Hospital.

The team has a big advantage because of the many research centres at the hospital, he said. This means that researchers and practising doctors could work more easily together.

Professor Bromm mentioned the ethical problems involved with pain research. Nobody doing research in this field must inflict pain. But ethical grounds made it difficult with both man and animal.

Experiments with volunteers were however, taking place world-wide. They were conducted under strictly ethical considerations and involved only relatively minor pain.

The latest research results showed that pain causes changes in the brain currents measured by electroencephalographs (EEG).

"These pains and their severity can be accurately measured by the picture an EEG provides," he said.

This could help in the treatment of people suffering from chronic pain and enable doctors to determine the effectiveness of painkillers.

Pain measurements could also help doctors decide whether or not to operate on a patient to provide relief.

It should also be possible to find answers to such questions as whether men are really more sensitive to pain than women, whether blondes suffer more than brunettes or white people more than coloureds.

"Pain has many components, among

them rational and emotional ones that science should examine," said Professor Bromm. But the measuring of brain waves, an approach that could soon lead to reliable indications about the severity of a particular pain is only one aspect because pain goes beyond something that can be measured in terms of "volt" or "ampere". Pain also comes in different "colours", he said.

Scientists the world over are now working on a pain dictionary. They hope that this will help them to classify it through such terminology as "burning", "stabbing", "cutting", "drilling", "repulsive", "pleasant", "intense" or "weak".

What makes this type of pain scale difficult to apply is the fact that the severity of pain differs from one part of the body to the other. The closer to the head, the more severe, said Professor Bromm.

The Hamburg researchers are also delving into the physical reactions to pain, using such criteria as rising or falling blood pressure, widening of the pupils and paleness along with the fact that, given certain stress situations, the body can temporarily refuse to register pain at all — as in the case of some massive injuries.

The reason for this is assumed to be the excretion of endorphines, a morphine-like substance supplied by the human body itself.

Cisela Schütte (Die Welt, 15 September 1983)

Traffic risk

Continued from page 12

project have now issued an interim report.

A preliminary analysis showed that the parents of foreign children must be more intensively included in traffic education.

Senator Pieroth said that the available traffic education material was inadequate and that new ways of presenting information to foreigners must be found.

Videotapes could be made available through rental shops or shown in recreational facilities for foreigners.

He said that the experiment had shown that the decisive element in traffic education was parental cooperation and that even the soundest of educational projects in day care centres were no substitute for the parents' example.

Foreign parents reticent to take an active part in traffic education. He attributed this to the parents' own difficulty in coping with metropolitan traffic.

All people who collaborated in the project were in favour of continuing the DM120,000 experiment.

Representatives of AWO and the Road Safety Council deplored the fact that neither the Senate nor the Bonn Labour and Social Affairs Ministry have so far pledged any further funds.

They also deplored the fact that research into the reasons why the children of foreigners are more accident-prone than German children has not been progressing.

The Berlin Senate paid for one-third of the experiment. The other two-thirds were paid by the Bonn Labour and Social Affairs Ministry and the Road Safety Council.

(Der Tagesspiegel, 24 September 1983)

Bitte einschicken an:
Please mail to:
Préférence d'envoyer à:
Remita este cupón a:
Remeter a:
Spedire a:

DIE WELT

UNABHÄNGIGES TAGESZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

WELT SONNTAG

Axel Springer Verlag AG
DIE WELT
WELT am SONNTAG
Anzeigenabteilung
Postfach 30 58 30
D 2000 Hamburg 36

Ich möchte in Deutschland eine Immobilien-/Kapital-Anzeige veröffentlichen.

Bitte machen Sie mir ein Angebot für „Die Große Kombination“

I am interested in real estate/Investment advertising in Germany.

Please make me a quotation for "The Great Combination".

Je voudrais publier en Allemagne une annonce Immoables/Capitaux.

Faites moi une proposition pour la "Grande Combinaison".

Estoy interesado en publicar en Alemania un anuncio sobre Inmobiliarias/Inversiones de capital.

Sírvase remitirme información detallada sobre «la Gran Combinación»

Desajo publicar um anúncio imobiliário/de capital na Alemanha.

Solicito uma oferta para «A Grande Combinação».

Desidero pubblicare in Germania una inserzione nel settore Immobili/Capitali.

Gradirei ricevere un'offerta della «Grande Combinazione»

Name/Firma:
Name/Firm:
Nom/Maison:
Nome/razón social:
Nome/Firma:
Nome/Ditta:
Anschrift:
Address:
Dirección:
Endereço:
Indirizzo:



Hans Müller... a long march.
(Photo: Uli Franz)

A German, Hans Müller from Düsseldorf, has been made a member of China's People's Congress, the nation's parliament.

The People's Congress has several thousand members who are appointed rather than elected. It is not so much the general assembly but the various committees that have a certain leeway in putting forward recommendations, though even the committees can make no policy decisions.

Visitors to Peking who take the trouble to climb a small hill just north of the "Forbidden City" (the Imperial Palace) will look down on a rather ordinary looking residential area that in no way betrays the fact that it has been set aside for China's VIPs.

One of the residents there is strongman Deng Xiaoping; and only a stone's throw away, behind a red lacquered wooden door, lives Hans Müller in a rather large house (as houses in China go). The inner courtyard has been artfully stylised into a Japanese garden — the work of Müller's Japanese wife.

The living room with its Chinese furniture is sparsely decorated with Asian art.

Speaking haltingly, like somebody who finds it difficult to talk about himself, Hans Müller says he ultimately owes his membership in the People's Congress to Hitler, from whom he fled to China. But he is far from an ordinary emigrant.

Born in Düsseldorf in January 1915 while his father was at the front, Müller would probably still be living there if the Nazis had not been swept to power in 1933.

His father was a Jew, so Müller was not allowed to go to university. So he went to Basel, in Switzerland, in the autumn of 1933 and enrolled at the medical school.

"I didn't think Hitler would stay in power for more than a couple of months," he says.

In January 1939, when Hitler had already gobbled up Czechoslovakia and Müller had just received his medical degree, he came to realise that there was little likelihood of any resistance against the Nazis in Europe.

He decided to go somewhere where Hitler was still being fought. But since the Spanish Civil War was almost over, this left him with China, which was still fighting against Japan, an Axis power.

Through friends, he managed to establish contact with Mao's army, and a little while later he boarded a French ship in Marseilles to sail to Hong Kong. "It was a pleasant three-week voyage," he says.

It took months by ship, train and lorry to get from Hong Kong to the Chinese army. But the army he wound up with was Chiang Kai-shek's Kuomintang.

■ ACHIEVEMENTS

A German at the court of the mandarins

They tried to lure the young doctor into joining their own Red Cross, but Müller was revolted by the corrupt Kuomintang officer corps.

Although they kept a close watch on him, he managed to get away and eventually reached Yennan where Mao's troops had their headquarters. His arrival caused a sensation.

Nobody cared much about ideology in those days. As Müller sees it looking back on that time, "all that mattered was that I was against Hitler. I myself was not interested in politics, except that I didn't like Hitler."

He started off working in a Yennan hospital but found this work "too peaceful". He asked to be sent to the front.

This meant another journey by lorry, on horseback or on foot across the Yellow River and through the Japanese lines before reaching the liberated areas in the mountains.

Müller, who had brought his surgical kit with him from Switzerland, was appointed army surgeon.

He had to operate under the worst of conditions, mostly working in peasant huts. His assistants and orderlies were 11 to 14-year-old boys, most of them orphaned by looting Japanese troops.

The hardships would have been unbearable to anybody who did not see a deeper meaning behind them.

The food consisted mainly of millet and a bit of vegetables on high days and holidays.

There were thousands of wounded and hundreds of thousands died.

Mao's army was so poorly equipped that it usually cost two lives to capture one rifle.

One day, Müller was caught in a Japanese ambush. He managed to save his skin but lost his surgical kit.

He fled and fell ill with typhoid and dysentery. This was compounded by poor food and headquarters decided to order him back to Yennan.

It was there that Mao invited him to lunch.

Müller: "He sat almost silently, leaving the talking to me. He wanted to know exactly where I came from, what I thought about the war — both in China and in Europe. It was always I who had to do the talking."

At that time he also met Deng Xiaoping, with whom he frequently played bridge after the war.

Deng was the political commissar of a 300,000-man division which was in Müller's medical care.

It was Müller who taught Deng bridge and the two neighbours still play a game from time to time.

They were both heroes of the revolution and victims of the cultural revolution. But Müller's lot was somewhat easier than that of Deng Xiaoping. When the cultural revolution came he — a professor by then — stayed aloof and survived it without humiliation.

Since Müller's original intention was to stay only until the war against Hitler was over, he tried to enlist American help in getting home in 1945.

But the Americans barred the doctor of Mao's Red Army from his home country.

He nevertheless left the army. He was given two horses and one man as an escort and set off on the long trek home via Russia.

They were under way for months, getting almost as far as Inner Mongolia — constantly forced by enemy troops to make detours.

In the end, his Chinese friends no longer found it hard to talk him into staying after all — at least until the victory over the Nationalist troops.

The victory came in 1949. But until then he had had to run from the enemy time and again. On one occasion, he was joined by a Japanese nurse, an Imperial Army straggler.

"She captured me," says Müller wryly of his wife.

By 1949 he had spent ten years fighting with Mao's troops, becoming fluent in Chinese in the process. His friends asked him to stay and help build up the ravaged nation.

He stayed for what he thought at the time would be "a little while longer," first as the director of a hospital and later as professor of medicine.

He became a Chinese citizen in 1951, and from then on he was given one office after another. He was appointed dean of a medical school at the age of 38.

He had two children: a son and a daughter.

In 1960, he collapsed from overwork. One year later, he was back at work in charge of Peking's Medical School, an office he still holds.

Though Müller joined the Commu-

nist Party at one point, he remained alien to him.

He views China's position objectively, conceding that conditions after liberation it remains.

But this, he says, must be in the light of what the old China was.

It is impossible to describe conditions he found when he first came to China. At that time, he says, his age was 25 years. From hunger were lining the streets.

Today, nobody goes hungry. But he is realistic enough to say that China has a long way to go.

He expects the mechanical, farming and the development of a modern industry to take a long time.

He also stresses that there are problems to be overcome in the field, where he has a certain interest.

Modern medicine is too expensive, he says, and the nation will fall back on traditional medicine for many years to come, he says.

Even though he has now been a member of the Chinese People's Congress, he does not think that he is recognised as a full-fledged Chinese. "My nose is too big for me," he says.

It is the big noses and features that have always made him laugh at them.

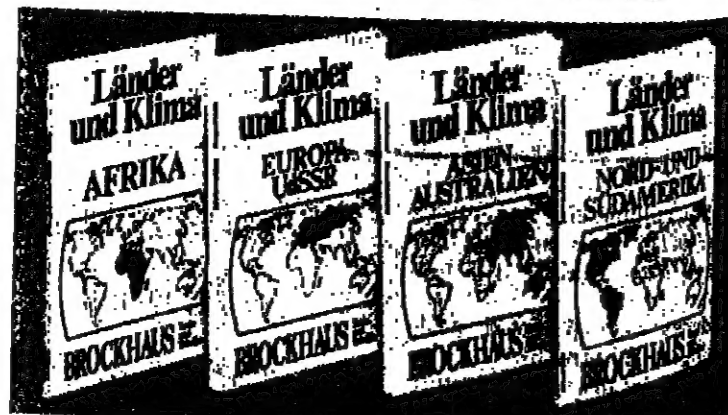
The question of whether he is against Hitler was worth it to him. Thinking about it for years, answers in his ponderous way.

dering the circumstances under which I could hardly have left Germany I could hardly have anything better. I'm still my life, but it was anything but easy to keep running from the Nazis.

Ulrich

(Die Zeit, 16 September 1983)

Meteorological stations all over the world



supplied the data arranged in see-at-a-glance tables in these new reference works. They include details of air and water temperature, precipitation, humidity, sunshine, physical stress of climate, wind conditions and frequency of thunderstorms.

These figures compiled over the years are invaluable both for planning journeys to distant countries and for scientific research.

Basic facts and figures for every country in the world form a preface to the tables. The emphasis is on the country's natural statistics, on climate, population, trade and transport.

The guides are handy in size and flexibly bound, indispensable for daily use in commerce, industry and the travel trade.

Four volumes are available:
North and South America, 172 pp., DM 22.80;
Asia/Australia, 240 pp., DM 24.80;
Africa, 130 pp., DM 19.80;
Europe/USSR, 240 pp., DM 24.80

Look it up in Brockhaus

F. A. Brockhaus, Postfach 1709; D-6200 Wiesbaden 1

LIVING

The incredible puppet world of Käthe Kruse

Hamburger Abendblatt

the world that Käthe Kruse created was, for many, an intact one that had nothing: the phantasy world of puppets.

Käthe Kruse's own life, ironically, was some ways the very opposite. She was born 100 years ago as Katharina in Breslau, the illegitimate daughter of a poor Silesian seamstress.

As an adult she deliberately lived a man out of wedlock as a protest against social attitudes of the time. She was married until her third child was born.

Her talent art or skilled handicraft? Opinions vary. In the opinion of her husband, Max Kruse, the puppets were her handiwork.

This is a judgment that may have been influenced by injured vanity. Pro-

Max Kruse was a painter and a writer of renown. Friedrich Nietzsche had written for him a bust model.

He was a writer. Only recently a book has appeared about his childhood with many unknown details.

In later years he became merely a husband of Käthe Kruse.

He had himself taken the trouble to learn the talents of his almost 30 year old wife: when the first daughter, Käthe, asked for a puppet in 1905, he bought one. "Make yourself a puppet," he said to his wife.

Käthe Kruse did exactly that. She filled a handkerchief with sawdust and a potato for the head to create her first puppet. The enthusiasm of her father, made Käthe realise that she had a special talent.

Ulrich

(Die Zeit, 16 September 1983)

Aid worker reflects on lessons of her two Caribbean years

Where in Germany could I identify so closely with work?" asked Frau Gartzke-Baensch after two years as an aid worker in the Dominican Republic in the Caribbean.

Working with people there is an experience. She used her knowledge of administration to help a small farming cooperative. She now feels that it will be difficult to adjust to life in Germany again.

Frau Gartzke-Baensch is one of 200 German aid workers of the German development service (DED). There are more women in the service now than men. In 1971, women comprised 60 per cent of German aid workers.

This is because women are overwhelmingly employed in traditional female jobs such as nursing or teaching. In the few years, the need for nurses has increased. Many African countries can't train their own women.

The demand is constantly growing for people in technical fields. In Ger-

many, relatively few women are experienced in technical fields.

Frau Gartzke-Baensch: "I had to fight for almost a year to be recognised as a competent adviser." She says women must often do more than men in order to get recognised.

She and her husband went to the Dominican Republic in 1981. Both wanted to work on agricultural projects.

Her husband was qualified for technological training.

She was trained in business administration.

At the beginning, the villagers went only to her husband for advice: "Because of this, I made a point of appearing alone to talk to people or at the courses I ran I won confidence to the point where they came to me for advice as a matter of course."

Colleagues from other parts of the Dominican Republic reported similar problems.

Winnie Sträter
Frau Gartzke-Baensch's work was

Help en route from jail to freedom

Women who are released from jail generally find the going tougher than men in the same position. Most women find it more difficult to make contacts socially and they are more ashamed of having been imprisoned.

The city of Frankfurt runs a refuge to try and make the adjustment process easier. Its success rate since it was established in 1967 has been astounding.

Four hundred released women have been through the refuge. The relapse rate is only five per cent compared with a national rate of between 50 and 60 per cent.

The refuge centre is a converted shop. It is a place where women can go and talk over their problems both with other former prison inmates or with the staff, who are skilled in various fields.

Work does not end after a normal working day. Staff make follow up visits in the evenings to see if the women are managing to handle their new life.

Many of the released women find, perhaps for the first time in their lives, that the refuge gives them a reliable contact without making moral judgement.

One staff member said that first contact is normally made in prison six months before release. By the time the big day is due, the relationship has developed into one of trust.

The day of release is both the fulfilment of a wish and a moment of crisis. Anxieties mount. How will they react coming from a world with few responsibilities to one with many?

A refuge worker explains: "It is not only a matter of material things like a place to work and a place to live. It is important that they work out an attainable plan to live by after release."

Relapse is most likely immediately after release. The refuge workers try to nip the problem in the bud. Each woman should be seen each day. Few are able to go straight off to live in a stable environment.

Psychological and social help is given. But the main help is practical. The aim is to get the women to help themselves.

Few, explained the worker, could be allowed to make their way through red tape unaided. They tended to have difficulties dealing with officialdom.

Approaching landlords was an uncomfortable experience. There was the ever present feeling that "decent people" were given preference.

All this involved more work for refuge workers. They must spend more time helping out.

Staff take a strong personal interest in cases. They are prepared without fuss or bother to give up free evenings to see, for example, if a former charge has kept clear of trouble after staying off drugs for a year.

Drug addicts are the biggest problem. They are only looked after at the refuge if they take a cure. The incidence of drug-related offences among women is on the increase.

The refuge is run by the State of Hesse, the city of Frankfurt, and social welfare authorities.

Sylvia Bergmann
(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 17 September 1983)



Käthe Kruse and her puppets... art or handiwork?

(Photo: Süddeutscher Verlag)

"She doesn't laugh sweetly enough," or "she looks as if she has a pain in the stomach," or "she stares lifelessly".

This very precision is reputed to be the reason why the puppets won prizes at world exhibitions in Barcelona and Paris, why Queen Elizabeth had one as a child, and why Caroline Kennedy, daughter of the assassinated President Kennedy also had one. Kennedy was given the puppet by Chancellor Adenauer in 1963 when he visited Germany.

Puppets have not come from Bad Kösen for a long time. In 1950, the production plant was taken over by the East Germans as the people's works to produce "real Käthe Kruse puppets" for export throughout the East Bloc.

Käthe Kruse moved to Donauwörth in 1952. There she built a new workshop which is now run by two of her daughters, Sophie and Hanna.

The woman who gave her name to the puppets died in 1968. "Words from the heart are a world language," she once said, as she spoke about the success of her puppets. "This talk is international. The puppet is proof of that."

Horst Schüller
(Hamburger Abendblatt, 17 September 1983)

(Central-Anzeiger Bonn, 17 September 1983)